

League Plans Protest To Big 3 Against Bonn

last night in rain and mist and gained control of Triangle Hill, the key feature of the terrain.

By mid-morning today British Army troops had retaken Triangle Hill and were still heading off the British Army was reported tonight. Shortly after noon, U.N. troops were back in all the positions lost the night before.

Japan Refuses Bases To Non-American West

TOKYO, Wednesday (UPI)—Japan today rejected requests by non-American members of the U.N. for the use of bases for Korea and other facilities for their troops.

Foreign Minister Okazaki and the Ambassadors of Britain, the U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand met today to discuss the question. Unreliable sources said the discussion on costs and jurisdiction over servicemen in Japan could not be reconciled.

The U.S.-Japanese pact gave American forces permanent and temporary use of various facilities and negotiations must have sought to clarify the position of other U.N. troops in the line.

Allies Recapture Korea Hill Sector

German industry must realize the extreme seriousness of the situation and make representations in Bonn, to prevent catastrophic results."

On the second day of General Hays' talks, he clearly stated the extreme seriousness of the situation and also Hays' willingness to find a solution, if the Germans would do the same.

The telegram was signed by Dr. Wilhelm von Helldorf, Chamberlain's personal secretary, and by a young man, who is in Cairo on representative of some 600 German firms, who are to take part in the German-German industrial exhibition.

Soviet-Made Arms

Captured in Bangkok

BANGKOK, Wednesday (Winter). — Siamese police last night seized Russian-made grenades, small arms and explosives in a raid on a Chinese house in southern Bangkok.

The raid followed the roundup on Monday of hundreds of alleged Chinese units in Bangkok and the biggest strike in Siam since the Japanese invasion.

Police today moved toward point Hill and were still heading north, the 8th Army reported tonight. Shortly after noon, U.N. troops were back in all the positions lost the night before.

Japan Refuses Bases To Non-American West

TOKYO, Wednesday (Winter). — Japan today refused to

Squadron Leader Prangget, who recently returned from studying in Britain and the U.S., as among the leading Communists who had attempted to gather stu-

**British Gov't Approves
Atom Age Defense Plan**

LONDON, Wednesday (UPI). — The Cabinet has approved Britain's new atom age defense plan and its outlines will be made to NATO shortly, a Government spokesman said today.

The British programme will be dispatched to NATO in Paris in time for its inclusion in the organization's 1954 defense targets, which are to be presented to the Council of Ministers next month.

Foreign Minister Cresswell and the Ambassadors of Britain, the U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand met today to discuss the question. Usually reliable sources said the views on costs and jurisdiction over servicemen in Japan could not be reconciled.

The U.S.-Japanese pact gave American forces permanent and temporary bases in western Pacific and negotiations in Manila have sought to bring the position of other U.N. troops in the line.

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It is to establish himself
in Israel the new immigrant
needs two things beyond all
else, a place to live and a
knowledge of the Hebrew
language.

Learning
Hebrew

It is to establish himself
in Israel the new immigrant
needs two things beyond all
else, a place to live and a
knowledge of the Hebrew
language. Housing is a
matter of money, patience or luck—in that
order. Those who depend on
the middle factor must await
the fruition of schemes like
that recently announced which
contemplates erecting 45,000
housing units. The second
essential for the immigrant,
Hebrew, can be acquired at
once by those who have the
necessary courage and grit.
His knowledge opens wide
doors to employment and
gives the "oleh" a sense
of belonging. When he can
read the headlines in his
neighbour's paper or savour
the fruitfulness of a quarrel
in a queue or look a Govern-
ment official straight in the
eye and talk to him in his
own language, he begins to
feel at home.

Moreover, acquisition of Hebrew
by the new immigrant is
more than his individual gain.
Everyone who masters the language
adds perceptibly to the
national cultural wealth. When
every member of the nation will
speak Hebrew a wider audience
will open to the dramatist, writer
and poet. The whole intellectual
standard of the country will
rise.

Because of these reasons, the
Jewish Agency is investing
of Hebrew one of its principal
tasks and placed it, with housing,
under its Absorption Department.
These flashes of the vision
are always a delight because they
are one of the concrete
of the Jewish tradition which will
lead to the making of a new
state.

The Upanim for Hebrew in-
struction, conducted by the Jewish
Agency, recently issued a de-
tailed report which shows that
50,000 immigrants who arrived
with high school or university
education only ten per cent
studied at these courses. There
is here a solid achievement, with
creative work in the field of language
teaching and with a system
which has proved itself an effective
answer to the problem of
Hebrew language acquisition by
the new arrival.

There still remains, however, a
large hard core of people who are
not learning Hebrew. A large
percentage may now be attracted
to Upanim as they overcome
some of their initial mistakes. At
one time, in addition to some five
hours study a day, they required
two or three hours homework
from the student. This kept away
the worker and the housewife.
The Jerusalem method which has
abolished homework has remedied
this. Some more convenient
placement of hours may yet be
found but with all improvements
it is doubtful if they will increase
their numbers very considerably
without some external stimulus
to the masses to learn Hebrew.

In quite a different context an
Elizabethan dramatist said, "If
I myself shall not be employed,
a little honest force must be
employed." The time has come for
the government to consider cer-
tain measures which will create
a compulsion to study the language.
One immediate matter—in
the second year after the war
of mass immigration we can
afford the luxury of remembering
that we now have an official language.
Government officials must
not break into Yiddish or German
immediately when the citizen
confronting them shows the
slightest difficulty in expressing
himself in Hebrew.

But there is a more important
measure. Some system might be
worked out whereby time off during
business hours should be
given by employers to members
of their staff who wish to learn
Hebrew. There are other con-
siderations besides the educational
which make such an imperative
logical. Official information in
Israel is in a bad way and
many of the Government's prob-
lems stem from popular mis-
understanding of its activities
and intentions. This is natural,
when official notices reach only
about half the population. There
is a great loss of efficiency here.
Time, energy, money are expended
in misunderstanding in every
branch of public and private service.
The unity of language is es-
sential to the security
point of view. In times of crisis
orders have to be given quickly,
briefly and intelligibly—and there-
fore in one language only.

The Upanim have found a
road. There must now be a plan-
ed and energetic follow through
under government leadership.

ALL POSTS WITHIN ISRAEL
TO BE DELIVERED IN WEEK
TEL. AVIV, Wednesday. — The
agreement between Israel
and Switzerland, due to have
been signed at Bern last Friday
but postponed owing to the
slight indisposition of the Swiss
Minister, will be signed on
November 26.

BEHIND THE MIDDLE EAST NEWS

Arab Blackmail at Bonn

By Achimegel

IMAGINE that a delegation
from India, issued with dip-
lomatic visas, visited South Af-
rica, agitated among the colored
population and called a press
conference against Malan. This
may be repeated, by way of com-
parison, to a description of the
Arab League's "good will" mis-
sion to West Germany. For an
action involving contacts with
members of Government and of
the opposition, with the declared
purpose of preventing the
passage of Jewish legislation,
the Arab League, indeed, friendly
country there is hardly a precedent.

The use of threats and the
fact that some of the Arab
states have just now established
diplomatic relations with West-
Germany, may have increased
the discomfort in Bonn. Presum-
ably in order to lessen the
insult Bonn treated the delega-
tion as "private citizens of various
Arab states."

There is some point in quoting
from an "El Ahras" interview
of Dr. Ali El Wazir, the Iraqi
delegate (selected because of his
business connections in Ger-
many) if only for its crudity
and naive candour. The Arab
states were well in a position
to legislate Israel, he said, while
Germany was potently unable
to do that for the time being.
Friendship with the Arabs was
therefore an obvious necessity
for the Germans.

Arab Campaign

There is quite an Arab press
campaign on this level. The Beirut
"El Hayat" (whose editor was
head of the Arab section of
Berlin radio during the war)
wrote that it was time for the
Germans to turn the tables on
the Jews, and to demand com-
pensation for Jewish instigated
air raids on German cities. Emir
Arslan, until recently Syrian
Ambassador to Turkey (from
whence he directed German
espionage) published an article
"The crimes of Adenauer" with
a full column to match the head-
line. The Damascus "El Yawm"
treats readers to the disconcert-
ing thought that "Hitler would
turn in his grave" at the knowl-
edge of the Reparations Agree-
ment. "Falsification" suggests that
if the Nazis had foreseen the
establishment of the state of
Israel they would have killed
the Jews to the last man in order
to prevent it. So they were not
to blame.

The threat of breaking off
trade relations with Germany is
the mainstay of the League's
present effort. Their legal ob-
jections were hardly believed by
the Arabs themselves. They were
based mainly on the argument
that Israel being at war with
the Arab states, any assistance
to her would be considered a
breach of neutrality. Neverthe-
less,

most of the Arab charges
are repeated with such sto-
dastic in the German rightist
press as to leave no doubt
as to the trend behind the
mission. The Stuttgart "Christ und
Welt" asks simply why Ger-
many should pay double. The
loss of a market of "300 million"
Arabs was something to be se-
riously considered. The Arabs
were among Germany's few
friends. When the whole world
had turned against Germany as a
foe, the Arabs had remained the
"indispensable" ally of the
wounded giant. There was also
a surreptitious reference to all
manner of propaganda about
the Nile and "superstitions without
number" about the contradiction
when asserting Israel's in-
significance in the face of the
colossal economic might and
power of the Arab states.

German Interests
There is a very conspicuous
number of suggestions in the
German press, especially that
connected with business inter-
ests and industrialists in the
Rhine and Ruhr—that repa-
rations were either plotted or used
by non-German commercial in-
terests in the Middle East in
order to impoverish Germany and
of the Arab markets. "Colonial
Europeans or the Middle East?"
The influential "Deutsche Zeitung"
suggests that it was up to Ger-
many to prove that she had not
acted under compulsion in agreeing
to the reparations, and give in
to Arab requests that payment be
stopped in Palestine. The Arabs
could not be moved by
economic considerations alone,
a fact which (the paper
repeatedly admitted) has benefit-
ed German traders after the war.

These scheming business in-
terests have shown a tender
sympathy in saying anything
about the shuffling utterances on
economic competition. For example:
Dr. Halmar Schacht delivered in front of
the Egyptian Chamber of Com-
merce the confession that he
loathed the Americanization of
markets and the imposition of
America on certain powers. In
short, if the Arab states were
by any chance too wary of Post
Four Aid, Germany was ready
to help them to live up to their
overseas.

Two Trends
Apart from Bonn's official
attitude, hardly anybody in the
public eye has retained the mo-
ral equilibrium to query the
legitimacy of the protest. A few
papers had the sense to point
out that the Arabs were ap-
parently less concerned about
their reparations than with their
spite against Israel. The "Stutt-

gartener Allgemeine Zeitung" wrote
that it was not up to Schacht,
beholder of the Golden Swastika,
and his like, to advise on how
and when retribution should be
made to the Republic of Israel.
But there were few other voices
remonstrating against the fact
that the areas of tragedy at-
tached to reparations should be
sunk in a discreditable political
game.
While Bonn remains adamant,
two other trends emerge. One
is Arab pressure for long term
credits on conventional terms
from Germany. The other is
that the German opposition
will take over behind a new
German Middle East Realpolitik
in order to sabotage the agree-
ment.

Readers' Letters

WHAT WE CAN AFFORD

To the Editor of THE POST
Sir,—For some time I have
followed the various correspon-
dence and articles connected
with the student strike in the
University. It seems that the
demoralization caused by the
State's dependence upon foreign
aid and dollars has permeated
all aspects of our life. It is true
that states which can afford it,
and whose system of society is
so organized that education is
their financial responsibility, are
in the position to provide higher
education freely, the only con-
sideration being the academic
merit of the student. But the
State of Israel is not in the
position to afford either of these
qualifications. It neither has
the necessary funds to provide
free education nor is it able to
have a form of social organiza-
tion at the present time owing
to the necessity of maintaining
outside aid and the sum-
mation of our class-divided
world. Because of these factors
there remain two possibilities.
Either the University is placed
upon the same basis as in other
countries whereby fees are de-
termined by the principle of
socialist solidarity and the sum-
ber of private scholarships that
can be acquired, or it exploits
money provided from outside
to insure students fees as an al-
ternative to investing these
same funds into consolidating
and building up its facilities.
Small Fee
It seems that our students are
determined to maintain them-
selves at the University on the
basis of charitable donations
from abroad. For the fees they
pay are, disgracefully enough,
even less than those paid for a
four-year-old child who attends
kindergarten. Nowhere in the
world does such a position exist
but apparently this is not

undoubtedly this point of view
is unpleasant—according to
political coloration it can be
called reactionary—such a state
can have just as much freedom
as it can afford and can be just
as progressive as it has the
means to employ. Naturally it
is easy to support the broad
principle of state education and
would that we were in an en-
lightened and advanced position
as to be able to afford free edu-
cation from kindergarten up-
wards. But as long as we are
not able to do so the moral is
that we have to work as hard
as possible—to gain that ad-
vance and enlightenment, and
not to sabotage the struggle by
the formalization and respon-
sibilization of parasitism. Sadly
enough the whole moral torpor
of Israel today is due to the
fact that we have become in-
sensitive to living on outside
support which has become the
greatest obstacle to the spirit
of independence and regenera-
tion for which the State was
created.
Tours, etc.,
YAAKOV MORDE
Jerusalem, Nov. 24.

TITO SEEKS LINKS WITH WESTERN SOCIALISM

Yugoslavia Between East, West

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

MARSHAL Tito of Yugoslavia
last week firmly set course
towards a new and organized
association between his move-
ment and the parties of the So-
cialist International. It was the
conclusion he drew, at the end
of a five-hour report to the
Communist Party congress here,
from Yugoslavia's irreconcilable
breach with the Eastern bloc
and her forced but successful
cooperation with the capitalist
West.

The new links with the de-
mocratic Socialist parties are to
be developed, not by the Com-
munist Party itself, but by the
Yugoslav "People's Front."

which is to be reorganized as
a "Socialist Union of the Work-
ing People of Yugoslavia" with
a new programme, statute and
leadership. The new statute is
expected to provide for both af-
filiated and independent mem-
bership, somewhat on the
model of the British Labour
Party. In its new task of repre-
senting Yugoslavia in relation to
socialist and progressive move-
ments abroad, the "Socialist
Union" will be headed by one
of the outstanding Communist
leaders; the name of Edward
Kardelj, at present Foreign Min-
ister, and the foremost theoretician
of the Party, is being
mentioned here as a possibility.

Party Remains
The Communist Party itself is
to be renamed as the "Communist
League" on the model of the
organization which Karl
Marx headed from 1847 to 1849
and for which he wrote the
Communist Manifesto. It will
set a code and political vanguard
within the larger "Socialist
Union" but both Tito's speech
and the new draft statute of
the Party show that the change
of name will not imply any less-
ening of its authority, nor any
lessening of its "democratic
centralism."

Representatives of the Indian
and Indonesian Socialist Par-
ties, who had been delegates at
the Milan congress of the So-
cialist International last month,
attended Tito's announcement.
The Yugoslav leaders do not
aim at direct membership of
the Socialist International for
the time being, as they are
aware that even those Western
Social Democrats who are most
friendly to their experiment may
be reluctant to enter an organ-
ization with the help of the
representatives of what, despite
the change of name, remains es-
sentially a one-party State on
Leninist lines. But they hope to
overcome their resistance and
find an appropriate form of
association with the help of the
Atlantic Socialist Parties whose
problems and outlook are more
similar to their own. The Yu-
goslavs have already been in-
vited, along with a delegation
from the Socialist International,
to the forthcoming biennial
conference of Atlantic Socialist
Parties at Rangoon, and will
send a prominent delegation.

"Terrible Delusion"
The move has provoked for
the reorganization of the
People's Front and the renaming of
the Communist Party after draw-
ing the balance sheet of the four
years of Yugoslav policy since
the last Party congress, held
immediately after the break
with the Communists. He recently
declared that the Yugoslav Com-
munist former belief that Russia
was pursuing a Socialist policy
and would be the most reli-
able ally of their revolution
had turned out a "terrible de-
lusion," while cooperation with
the capitalist West, both in the
economic field and for self-
defence against aggression, had
proved possible on a basis of
equal rights. He indicted the
Soviet regime in scathing terms
for its suppression of national-
ism at home and abroad, its
policy of mass extermination,
exploitation and forced labour
camps, and its dishonest im-
perialistic diplomacy, warning

the Party against any lingering
hope that the Stalinist regime
could still reform itself suffi-
ciently to give a chance for
Yugoslavia's return to the East-
ern bloc.

In a far more outspoken man-
ner than had been indicated by
the outline of his speech sent
out for advanced discussion by
Party units, he also made spe-
cific acknowledgment of West-
ern military aid and stressed
the need of common measures
for self-defence, mentioning the
talks with Greece and Turkey.
The criticisms of Western colo-
nial policy contained in the
advance outline were somewhat
tempered down, and the anti-Yu-
goslav propaganda of the Vatican
was slanted out for attack on
the chief example of "Western
reaction."

Warned Against West

At the same time, Tito de-
fended the existing Yugoslav
regime as "a Socialist demo-
cracy" and warned the Party
against any infiltration of West-
ern ideas about a multi-party
system, trade union indepen-
dence and "freedom of this, that
and the other." He stressed the
need to strengthen relations
with Western Socialists and to
create understanding in their
ranks with the achievements of
Socialist Yugoslavia, above all
in the field of workers' control
in industry.
But there was no hint of the
need for Yugoslavia also to
learn from Western progressive
achievements—the flow of
ideas, according to Tito, should
remain a one-way traffic. For-
tunately, this has proved im-
possible in practice; the actual
development, since the barriers
here against Western visitors
and Western literature were
dropped, has been a mutually
fertile exchange of ideas which
it would now be extremely dif-
ficult to stop. (OFPS)

Man and Things

A WEEK or two ago M. Pinhas
provided an excellent here
d'oeuvre to the news when he
handed back a note to the
American Government. A similar
gesture has since been made by
the British Charge d'Affaires in
Tel-Aviv who has refused to
accept a message to the British
people from Dr. Moosadagh.
Displays such as these are most
effective, and perhaps as because
they are quite outside the mod-
ern tradition of syndicated
news and loud-speakers. They
belong to an earlier age when
ceremony was delicately trodden
to the minutest M. Pinhas and
Mr. Middleton have reminded
us how deadly can become the
feminine art of the sugar tong.

When James Joyce, in the
first war, received his calling
up papers as a national of the
United Kingdom, he returned
them with a note that they ap-
peared to have been forwarded
to him in error. Needless to say,
such a gesture only reached, as
here, its million-degree vapourising
power, if made with naive
incredulity, self-possession tinged
with melancholy. The blustering
impulse of chuck-it-out-of-
the-window must be stifled at
all cost; and, if the thing is to
be done by post, only a clownish
practitioner will fail to affix the
proper stampage. Indeed, the
employment of fine quality station-
ery, careful handwriting—in
fact, all/shoot department
all round—will be quite war-
ranted by results. The effect
must be as if to dust a flick
from off one's sleeve, using a
lace handkerchief, freshly lau-
dered; but apologetically, and
unwilling to draw the attention
of others to the existence of
what has to be removed. (WLS)

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KEEPING POSTED

As a child I remember Zionist
names and phrases and the
coming and going of all sorts of
people. Some came from Palestine,
with faces brown and weather-
beaten compared to London
faces; some were just people
who went to "mustering." There
was no very clear sense to all
this; it concerned the grownups.
Or did until it began to take
on an unaccustomed glamour
in the person of the man who
spoke and looked like a prince,
a child's very picture of a
prince, and was "the president,"
even then—if only of the Zionist
Organization. How harrassed and
pedestrian the others seemed by
the side of this glowing warm
but yet serene, even graceful,
figure in the not-quite navy
suits that nobody else wore,
with the trim short beard that
gently pointed the fact that its
owner could never be commo-
place.

It did not take very long even
for a child to realize why not
this for a part from the
others: "our little grand-
son," it would be said, "is
at the wit and wisdom that
drew every face along to him.
Only the twinkles was clear, and
the Yiddish into which he often
dropped suddenly became a lan-
guage to be listened to carefully
and absorbed. The children could
know only that others per-
petually protested against what
seemed impossible odds, and
struggled to stave off inevitable
blows—economic, political.

BUT as one came to assume
that perhaps all this was
simply not meant to be, here
at last was one who would never
appear apologetic or persecuted;
a statement, who made it a
privilege and not a disgraceful
sharply to send him and for-

ther his plans; a man of whom
an English political leader said,
"I am afraid of him—he seduces
me." Within the movement, if
he could fail to charm, he could
also antagonize those who felt
that no Jew was entitled to be
so widely free while the majority
of his brethren were so tot-
ally subject to a mountain of
difficulties and disabilities. But
so outside could easily fail, and
in fact few did fail, to be im-
pressed with the urgency, the
reasonableness and above all
the feasibility of the National
Home. Why, Dr. Weizmann had
said, when he was asked what
there were others like him,
that the streets of Pinsk were
paved with them...

TO me the key to the mystery
lies in the fact that he was
the first Jew I had seen who
needed no additional, approp-
riate nationality, and adopted
none, at a time when to most
people in England there could
only be two kinds of Jew—
those who had been success-
ful in adopting themselves to
the English manner and those
who had not—Weizmann was
something totally new. He was
not to be confused with the
English Jew, nor was he Rus-
sian or German or anything
but himself; suddenly there was
a pattern for Jewish youth,
which would fit with people
who would dream kingdoms and
gather bricks with which to
build them. It was the future
state's good fortune that it was

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Ordinary Shares of N.1,000 each	5,000,000	fully paid-up	5,000,000	Government Bonds, etc. at cost					
5% (Cumulative) Preference Shares of N.1,000 each	4,000,000		4,000,000	(Actual value N.5,000,000 deposited to the order of the Israel Government)					
TOTAL	9,000,000		9,000,000	Shares — at cost	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000		
Capital Reserve — proposed for distribution in Bonus Shares			4,000,000	Loans secured by Mortgages			24,000,000	24,000,000	
Special Reserve Fund			5,000,000	Building at Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv, as estimated by Licensed Valuer, as at 31.12.51, less depreciation	34,700,000				
Profit and Loss Account			225,728	Furniture and Office Equipment — at cost — less depreciation	600,000	25,000,000	600,000		
INSURANCE FUNDS				CURRENT ASSETS					
Fire, Accident, Marine and other	42,000,000		42,000,000	Insurance Companies	4,905,910				
Insurance Funds	27,043,280		27,043,280	Agents, etc.	22,538,741			20,307,791	
Reinsurance Fund			504,610	Sundry Debtors and Debt Balances	121,805			200,811	
Reinsurance Deposits	22,000,000		22,000,000	Pre-paid Expenses	506,512			507,023	
Claims Admitted or Pending	22,000,000		22,000,000	Cash in Hand and at Banks	34,528,744	32,000,712	34,528,744		
Less Reinsurance									
CURRENT SHAREHOLDERS									
Insurance Companies	2,728,000		2,728,000						
Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances	604,200		779,200						
TOTAL	72,282,000		72,282,000						

NOTE:—There is a commitment in respect of shares subscribed — amount unpaid — N.5,000,000 — No dividends have been paid on 5% (cumulative) Preference Shares

We have audited the Balance Sheet of JORDANIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ISRAEL LIMITED as at December 31, 1951, and the related Profit & Loss Account for the year ended on that date. We have obtained all the information and explanations which were required for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept, so far as is required by the Companies Ordinance, and the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account were drawn up accordingly. In our opinion, the above Balance Sheet and the related Profit and Loss Account present fairly the financial position of JORDANIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ISRAEL LIMITED as at December 31, 1951, and the results of operations for the year ended on that date, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding years.

KESSELMAN & KESSELMAN
Certified Accountants - Auditors

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended December 31, 1951			
INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
By Profit from Fire, Accident, Marine and other	7,656,490	General and Administrative Expenses, etc. not charged to other accounts	8,541,782
Insurance Business	2,556,270	Profit for the year ended December 31, 1951	2,587,243
Income from Interest, Dividends, etc.	2,556,270		
Not charged to other accounts	2,556,270		
TOTAL	12,769,030	TOTAL	11,129,025
Profit as at January 1, 1951	120,220	Provision for Income Tax	150,000
Profit for the year ended December 31, 1951, see above	1,587,568	Profit to December 31, 1951 transferred to Balance Sheet	150,000
TOTAL	1,707,788		